

I should propose to call this species *Epiodon Heraultii*, to distinguish it from Risso's *Delphinus Desmarestii*. The skull of *E. Heraultii* and *Petrorhynchus cavirostris*, as shown in Gervais's figure, is very different; and probably, as the *Hyperoodon de Corse* of Doumet is proved to be the animal of *Petrorhynchus*, *Delphinus Philippii* of Cocco may be the animal of *Epiodon Heraultii*.

The Swedish Scientific Expedition.

[Extract from a letter from Mr. J. E. LINDAHL to Dr. J. E. GRAY.]

My Greenland expedition was very successful. The 'Gladan' shipped the meteorite iron at Disco Island, and then she made a cruise to some places where our geologist, Dr. Nanckhoff, wanted to carry out his explorations; and Dr. Th. M. Fries, a botanist who had joined the expedition as a private passenger, followed him. I had got the steamer 'Inzegerd' for my dredging-operations. I went up to Upernivik at the 73rd degree of latitude, thence westward till we met the lasting ice; and following the edge of the ice we made southward down to St. John's, Newfoundland, to fall in with the 'Gladan' and return to Sweden in company.

From Cape Terewek to Upernivik, and thence to St. John's, we dropped our dredges at least once for every degree of latitude that we passed, often in pretty good depths of water down to 980 fathoms. In 410 fathoms I got two specimens of the *Umbellula grœnlandica*—I think better *Umbellularia encrinus*. There is not the slightest doubt that they are not of the same species as those described and figured by Ellis and Mylius. My specimens are younger, only some 12 inches long, and with fewer polypes (about 12), than in the former ones. I am just going to work out a paper upon them, which will probably appear in the beginning of next year. Although these animals are probably the most interesting things brought home by the expedition, they are by no means the only objects of high scientific value. Among the great number of siliceous sponges and starfishes, as well as some other groups of animals, I have reason to believe that many new or rare things are to be found; but nothing is yet examined except the Arachnida, described by Tamerlan Thorell in the 'Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps Akademiens Förhandlingar,' 1872, no. 2, pp. 147–166. I had not much time for explorations on shore. Our physicists, Dr. Nyström and Dr. Fries, assisted in making collections on shore. We found but twenty specimens of Arachnida, nearly all of them new to science. A few of them were also taken by Professor Nordenskiöld in 1870. We collected a pretty good amount of skeletons and implements from some long-abandoned Esquimaux villages. Also temperature soundings were taken; and samples of water from the abysses of Baffin's Bay were brought home. I hope the expedition will prove to have many important results to science; only we want the means of employing scientific people to work it all out; but the Swedes have not copper enough to do such things rapidly.

This summer I have examined the greater depths in Skagerrack

down to 355 fathoms, the greatest depth ever found in Skagerrack being a little more than 400 fathoms. Although I had not very long time for the explorations, I was very successful indeed. The most interesting haul during the cruise may be one in lat. $58^{\circ} 35' N.$, long. $10^{\circ} 15' E.$, depth 150 fathoms, bottom clay. Among other things, I got there two specimens of the rare Synaptoid *Olizotrochus vitreus*.

I suppose you know that the Swedish naturalists are never allowed to keep any specimens obtained in the expeditions fitted out by the government; all belong to the Royal Museum of the Vetenskaps Akademien; and thus I have no right whatever to make a bargain with the animals that I collected in Greenland.

I am very much obliged to you for your kindness in sending me the catalogue.

Report on a Memoir by Dr. Dufossé, "On the Noises and Expressive Sounds which the Freshwater and Marine Fishes of Europe produce." By M. C. ROBIN.

The memoir submitted to our examination is a considerable work, a true monograph; it has cost its author numerous investigations. This subject has been, on his part, the object of very diverse observations, the summary of which has on several occasions been inserted in the 'Comptes Rendus.'

The first part of Dr. Dufossé's work consists of a very extended history, summing up all that naturalists and physiologists have said with regard to the noises produced by certain fishes. This history commences with Aristotle, whose remarks upon this question deserve to be recalled.

"Fishes," he says, "having neither lung, nor trachea, nor pharynx, have no voice. Those which have been said to have one, produce nothing but certain sounds and whistlings. Such is the kind of grunting of the *Lyre*, the *Chromis*, and the fish called the *boar-fish*, which is found in the Achelous. We may also cite the *Chalcis* and the *cuckoo-fish*: the former makes a sort of whistling; the second emits a sound approaching that of the bird whose name it has received in consequence of this resemblance. All these fishes produce what has been called *their voice* either by the rubbing of their branchiæ, which they have garnished with points, or by means of certain internal parts near the intestine, and which contain air. It is this air the agitation and friction of which produce a sound. Some Selachii also seem to whistle. All this, however, can only improperly be called *voice*; we must say that it is a sound." (Hist. Anim. Lib. iv., Camus's translation, Paris, 1783, tom. i. p. 221.)

The sounds emitted by fishes may be very varied *irregular noises*, such as those which the *Cyprini*, the loaches, the *Dactylopteri*, the *Hippocampi* and others produce with their lips or their opercula, or by moving certain articulations.

There are other, *regular noises*: various Scomberoidei produce